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Dawson

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(54) **TENT STAKE**

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E04H 15/62 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***E04H 15/62*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC E04H 15/62
USPC 135/118
See application file for complete search history.

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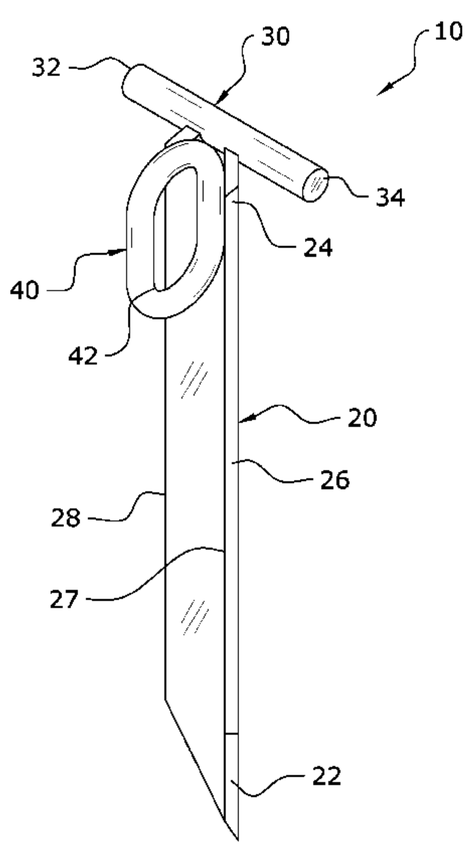
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A tent stake that may be easily driven into and removed from various types of ground surfaces. The tent stake generally includes a shaft having a lower end portion and an upper end portion opposite of the lower end portion, a first connector attached to the upper end portion of the shaft and a second connector attached to the upper end portion of the shaft. The shaft is constructed of a rigid angle iron material to prevent bending or breakage during installation and removal.

20 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets



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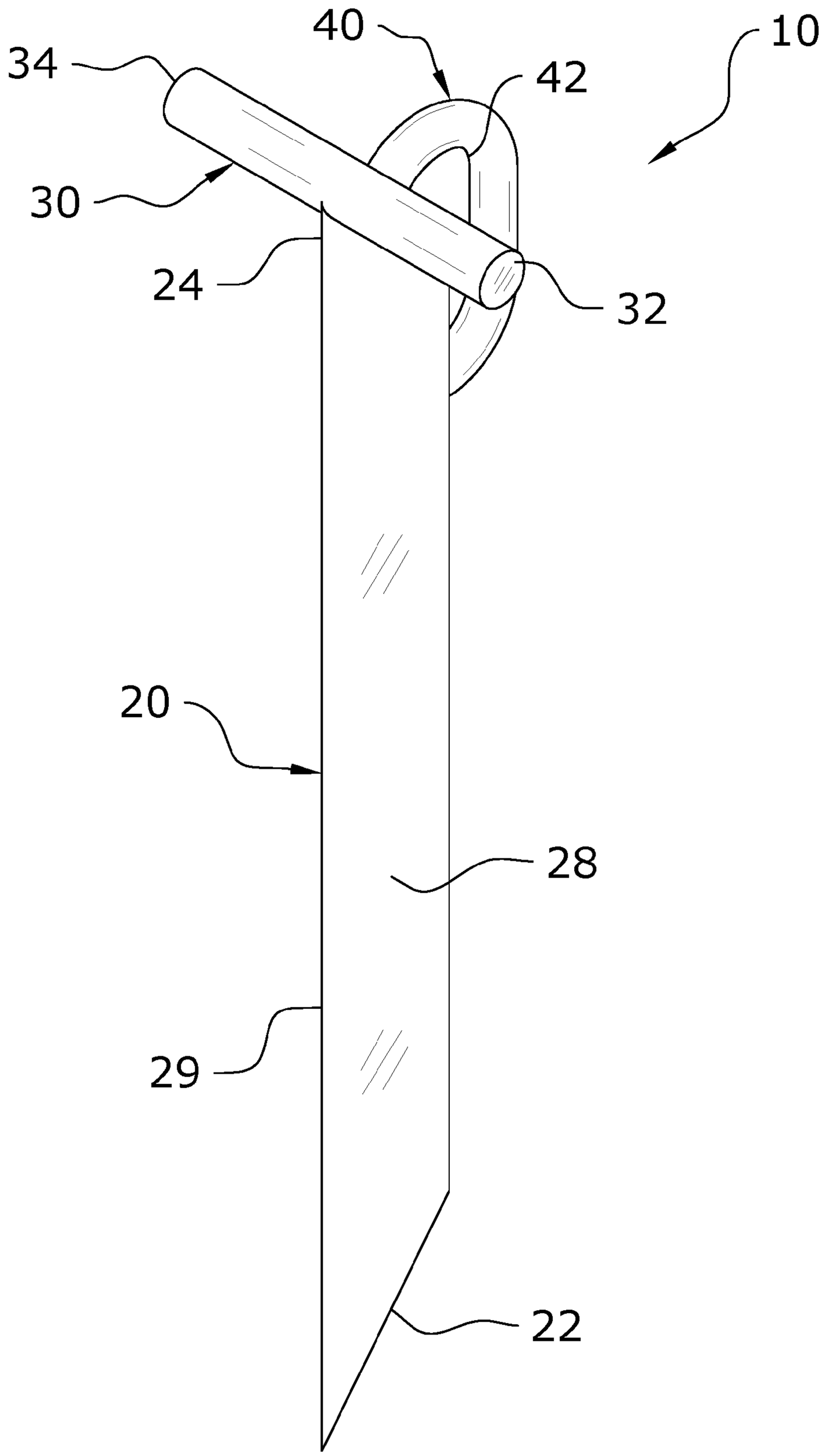

FIG. 1

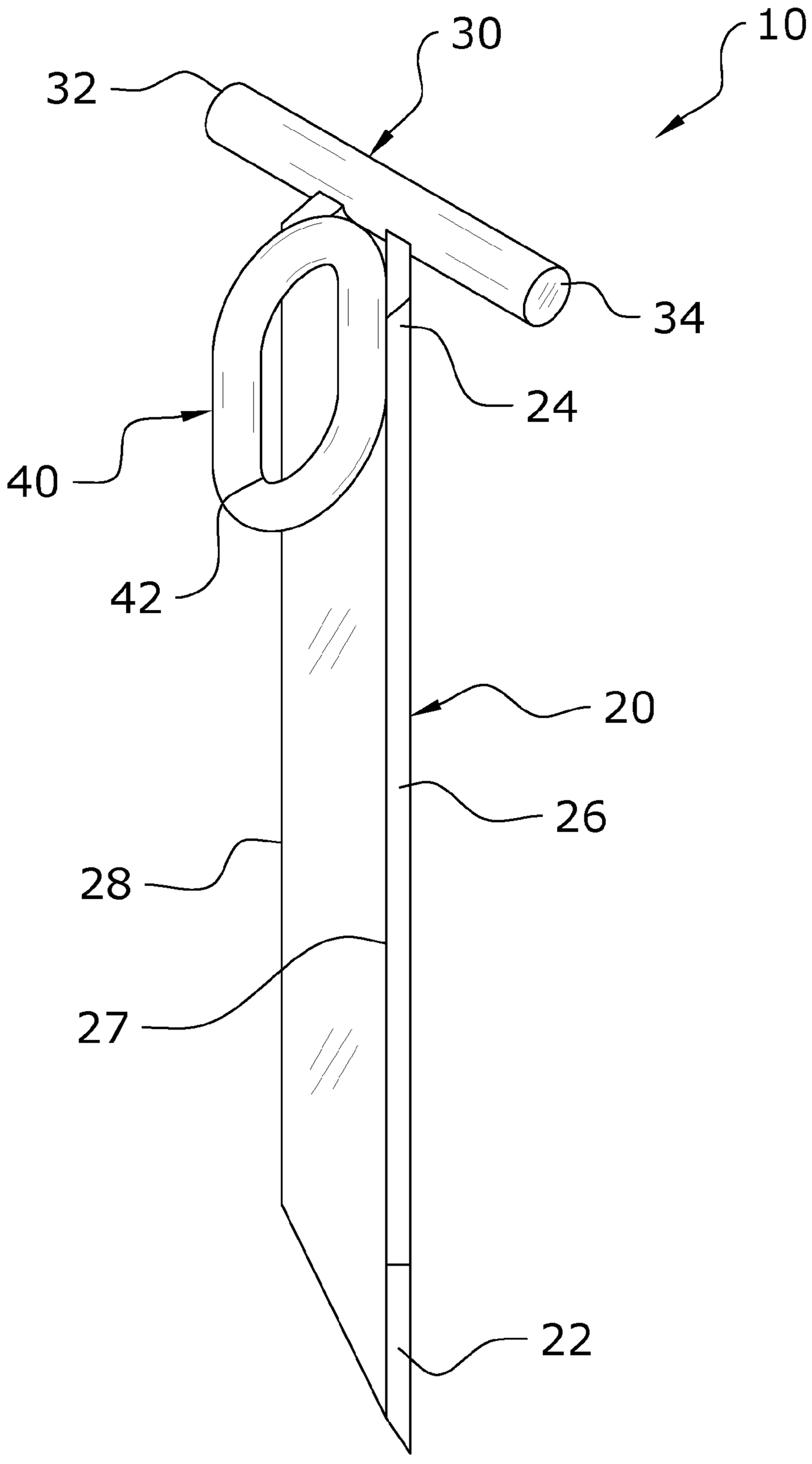

FIG. 2

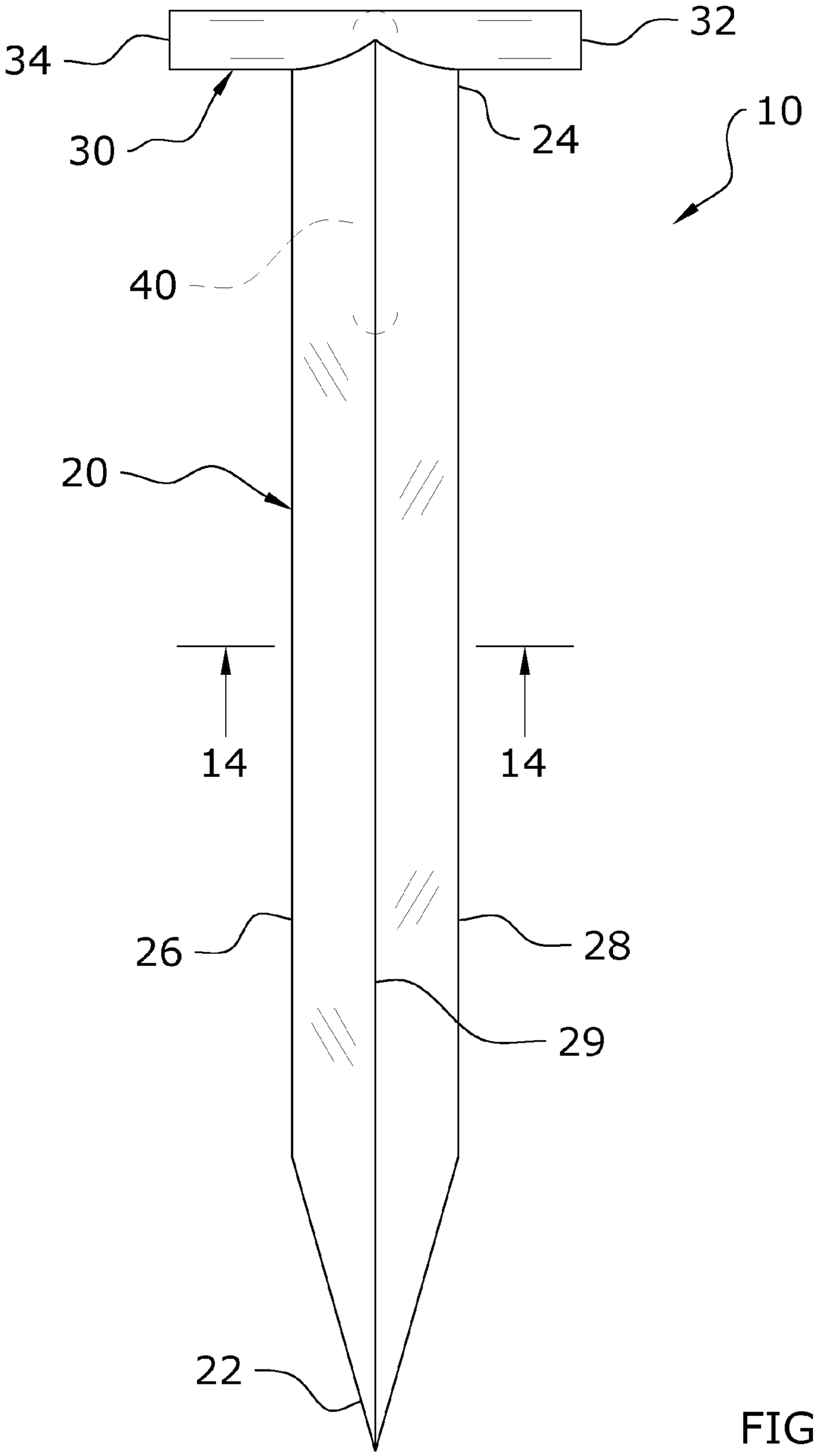

FIG. 3

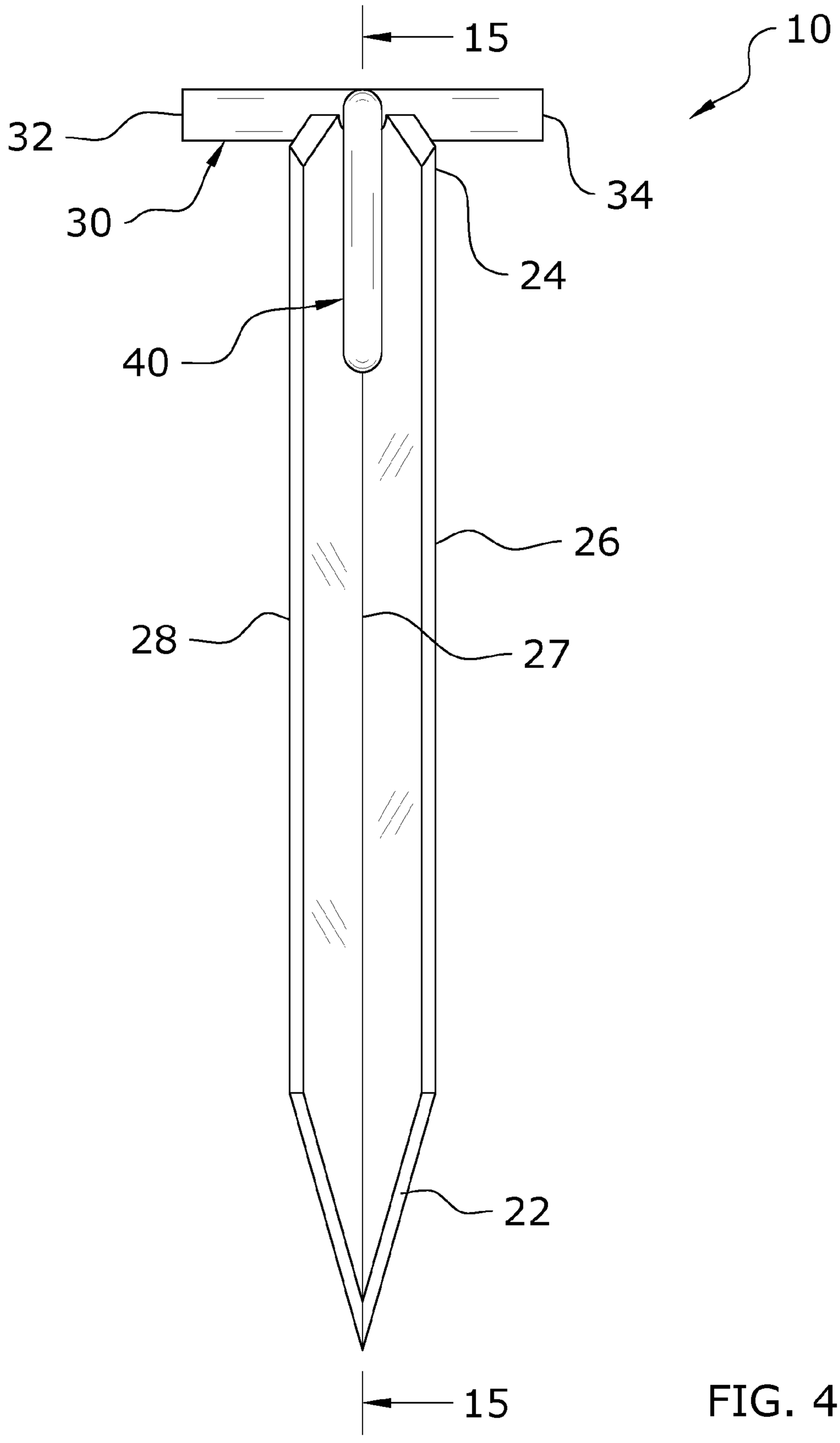

FIG. 4

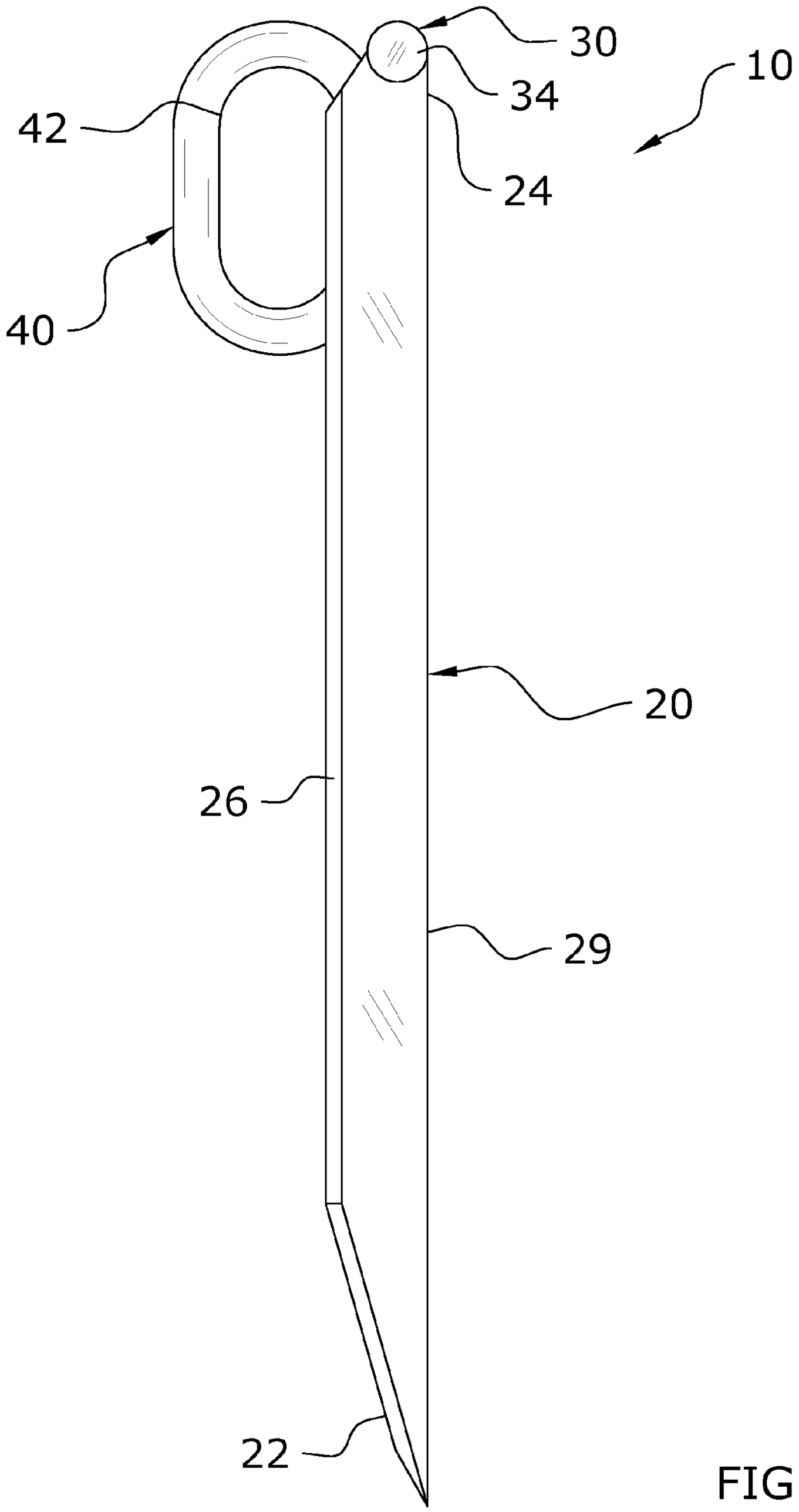

FIG. 5

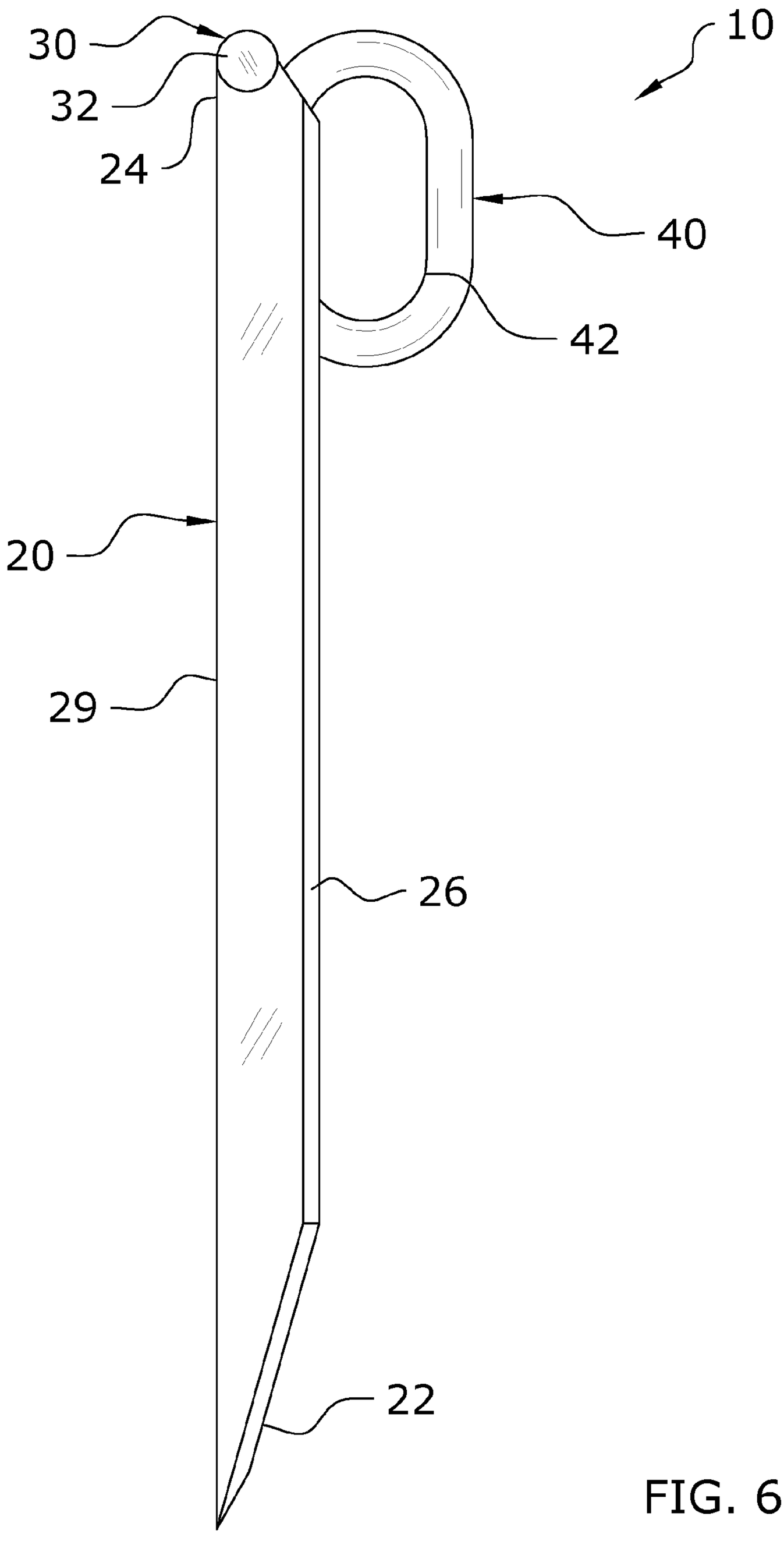

FIG. 6

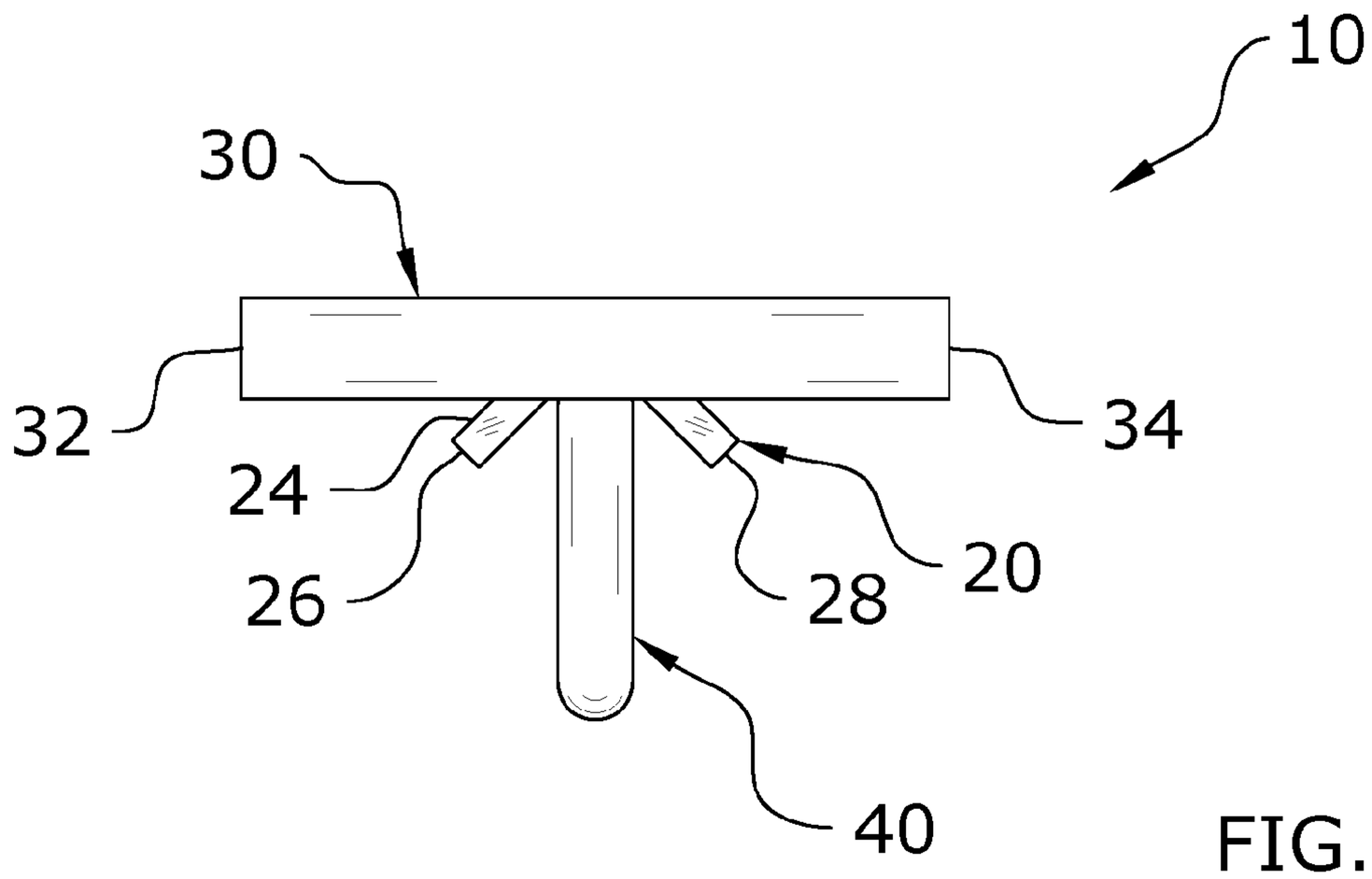

FIG. 7

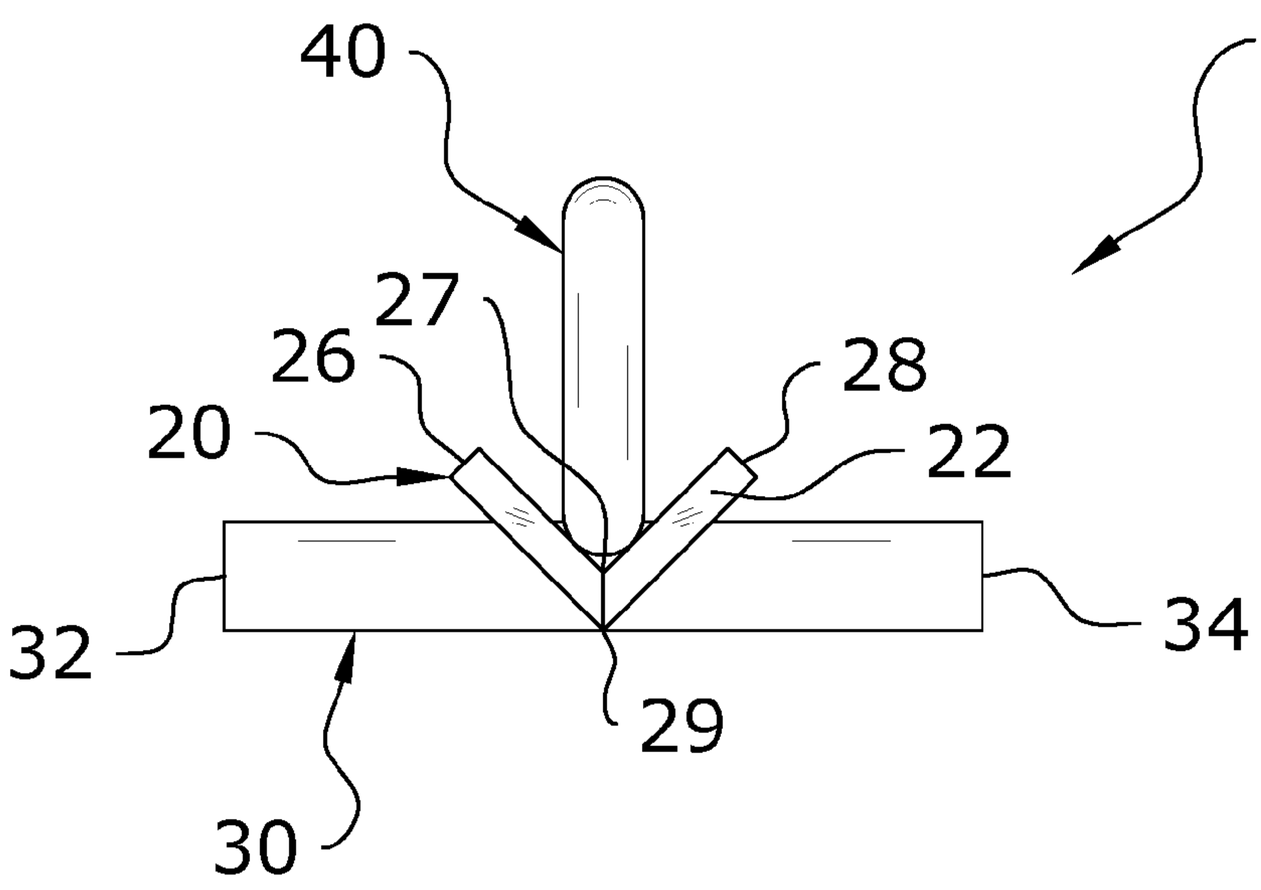

FIG. 8

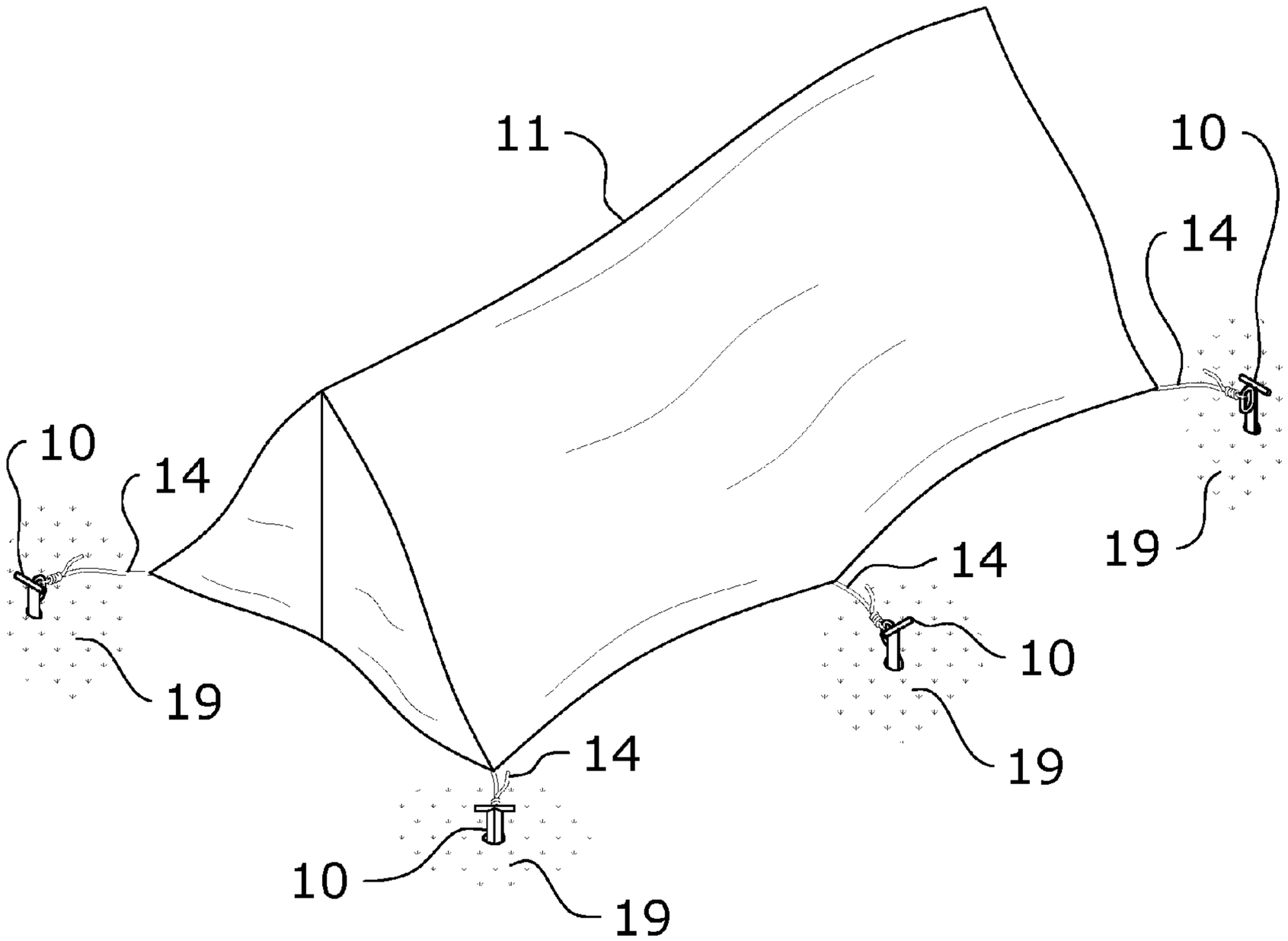

FIG. 9

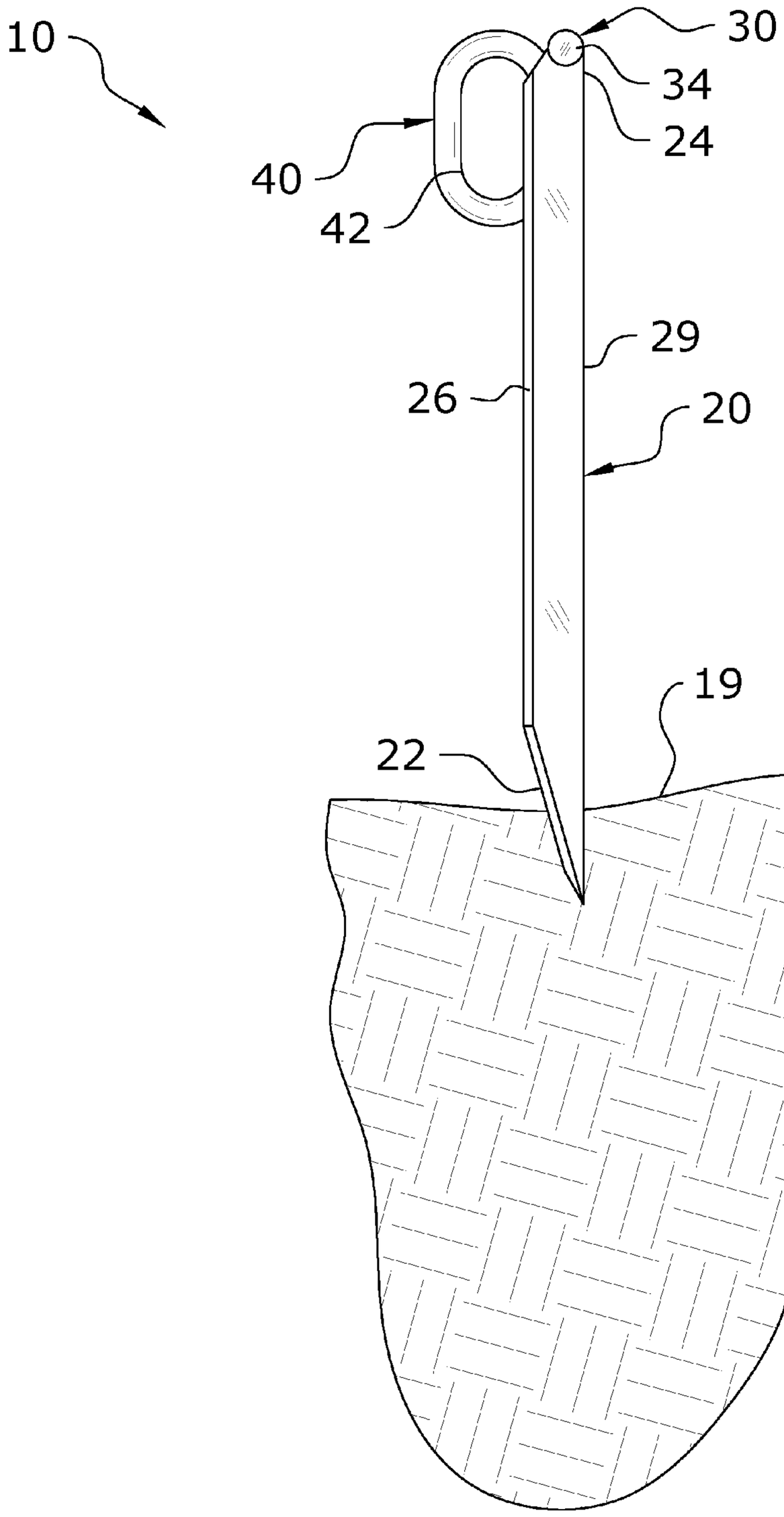

FIG. 10

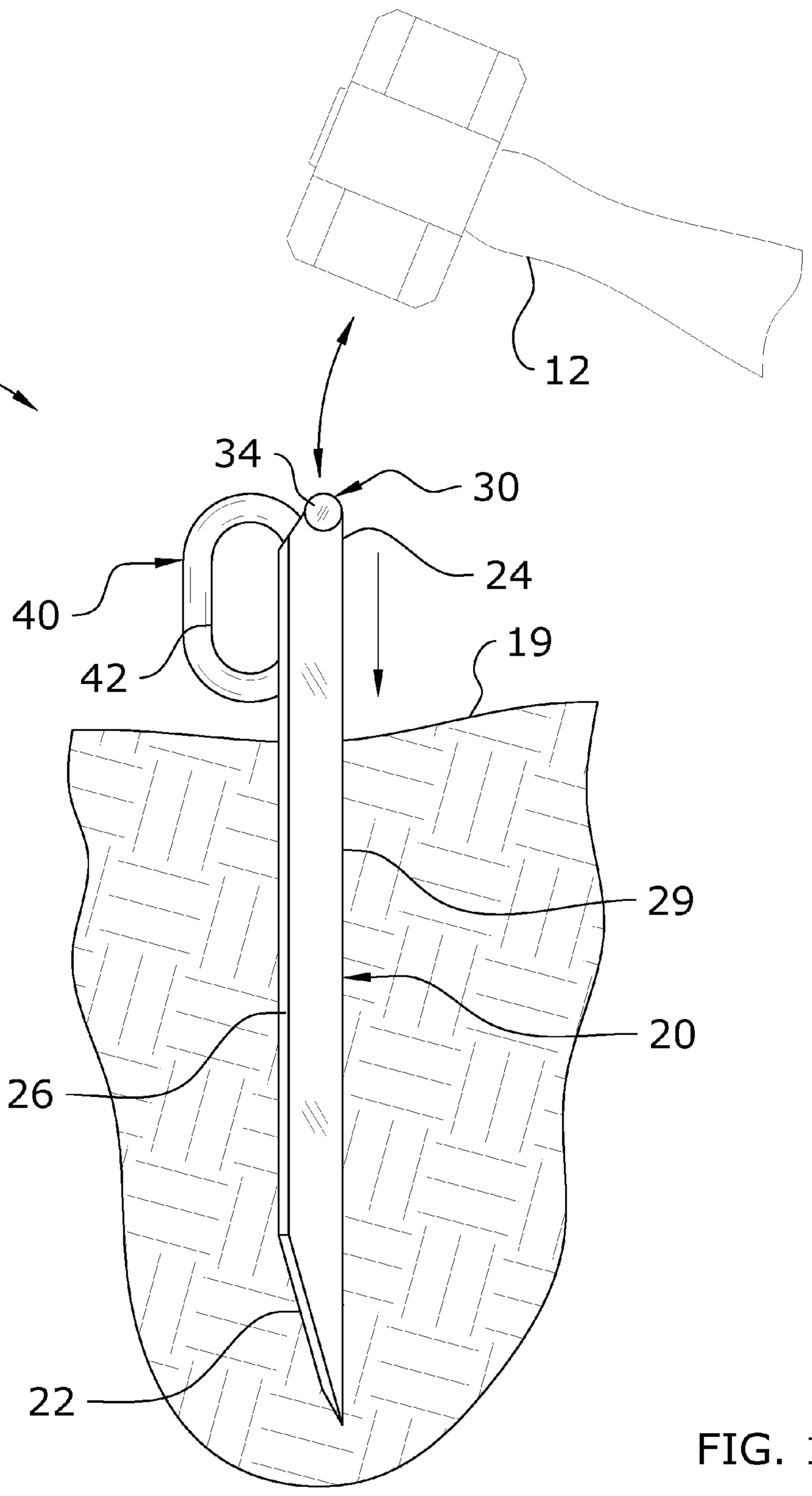

FIG. 11

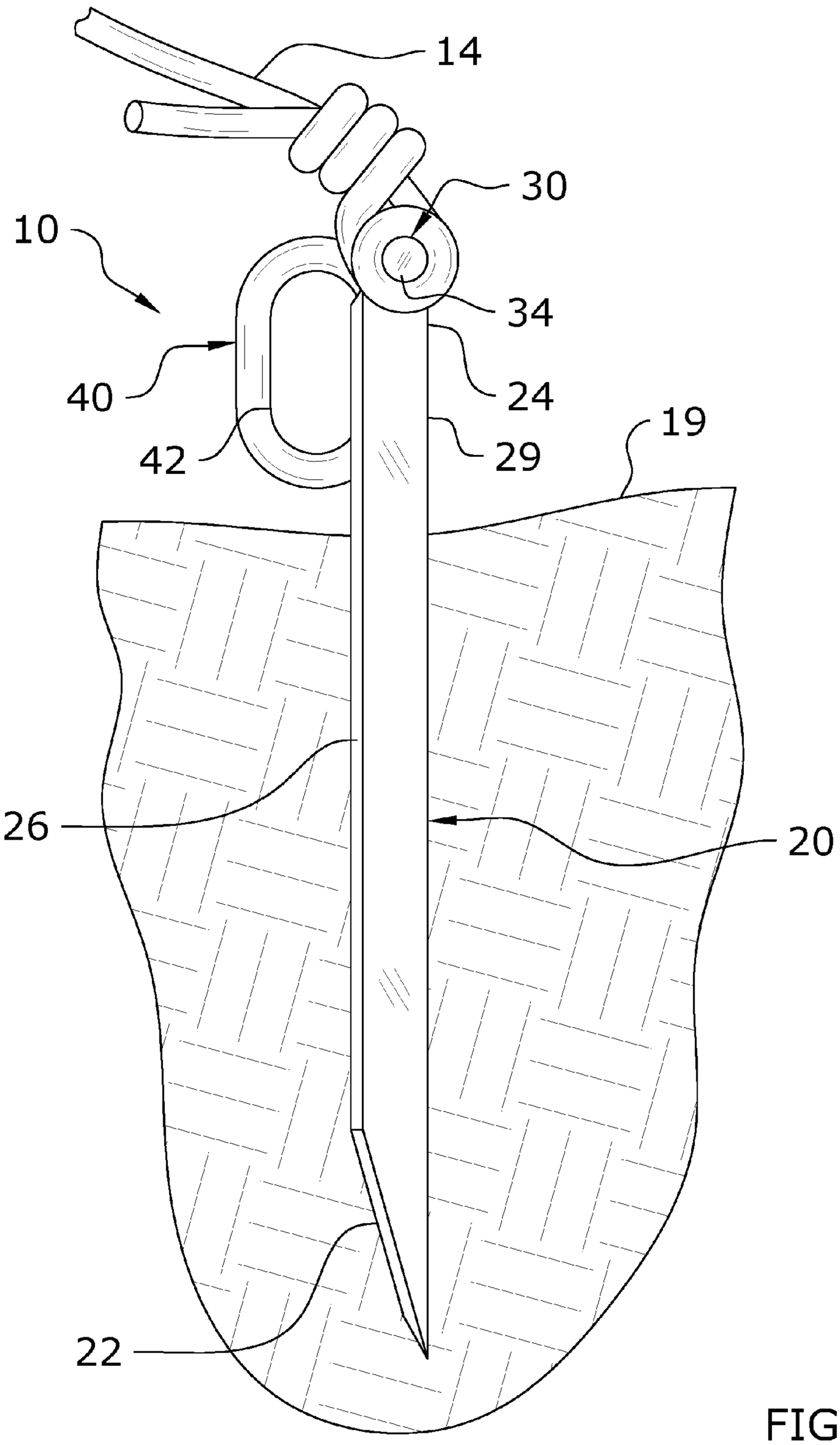

FIG. 12

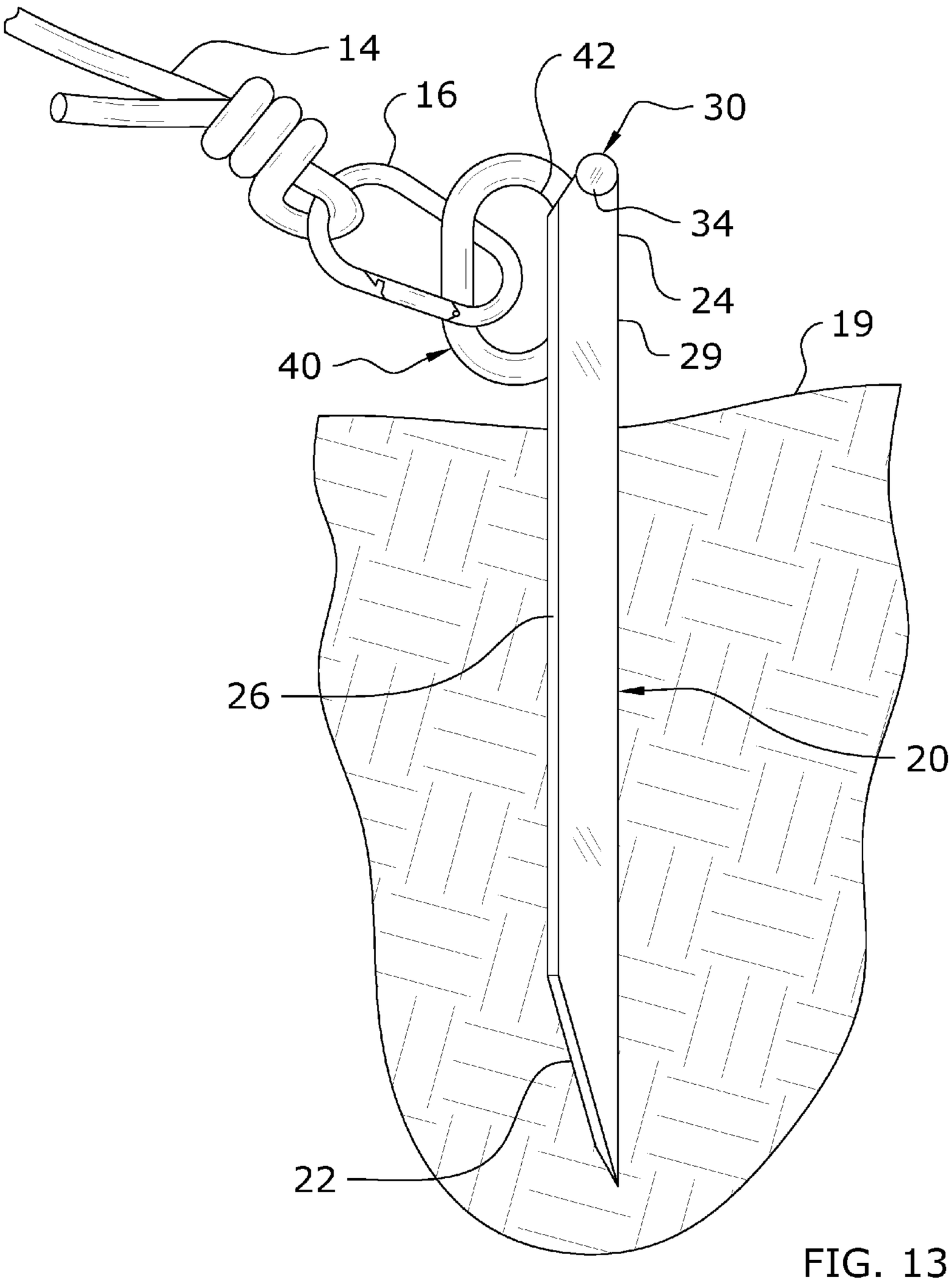

FIG. 13

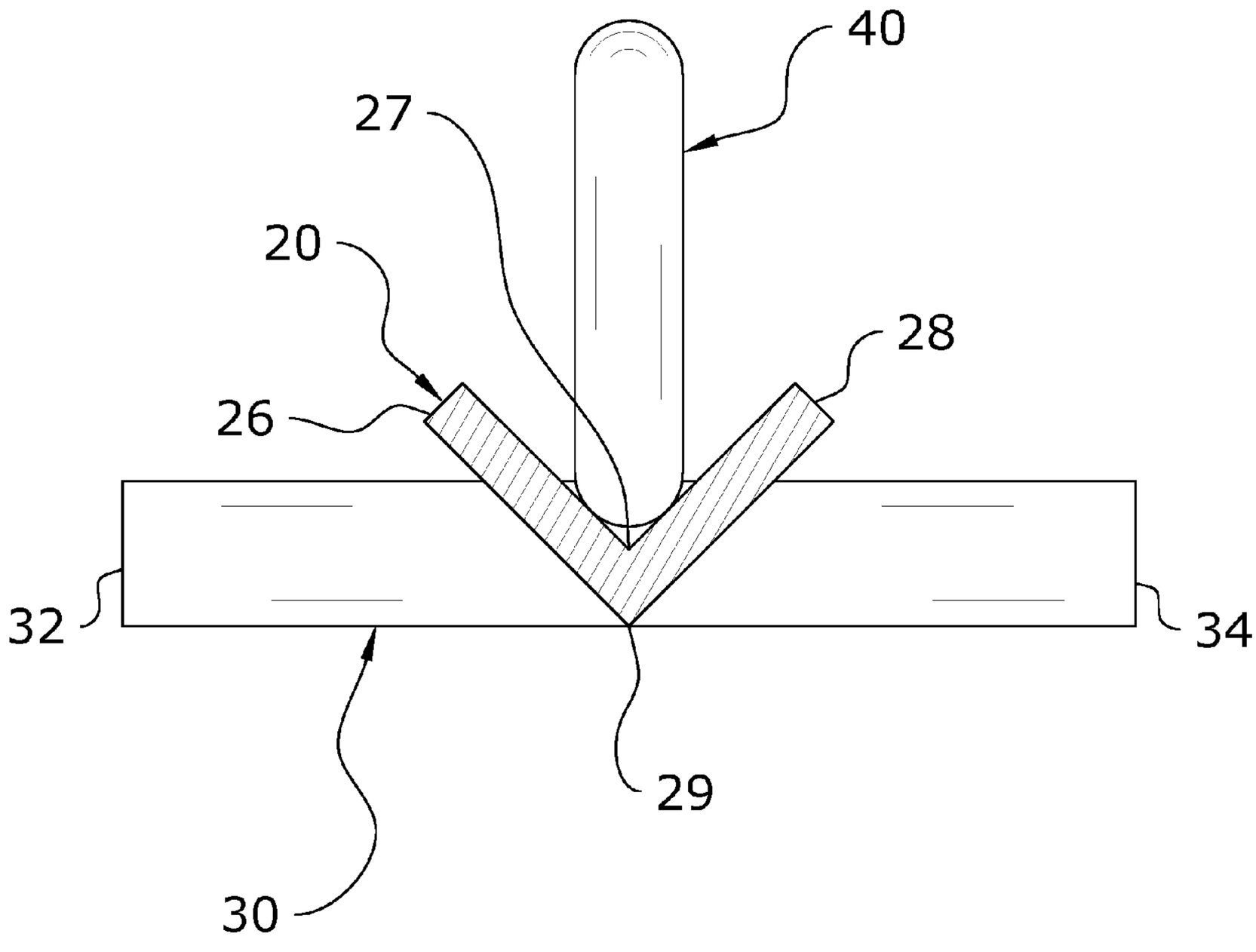

FIG. 14

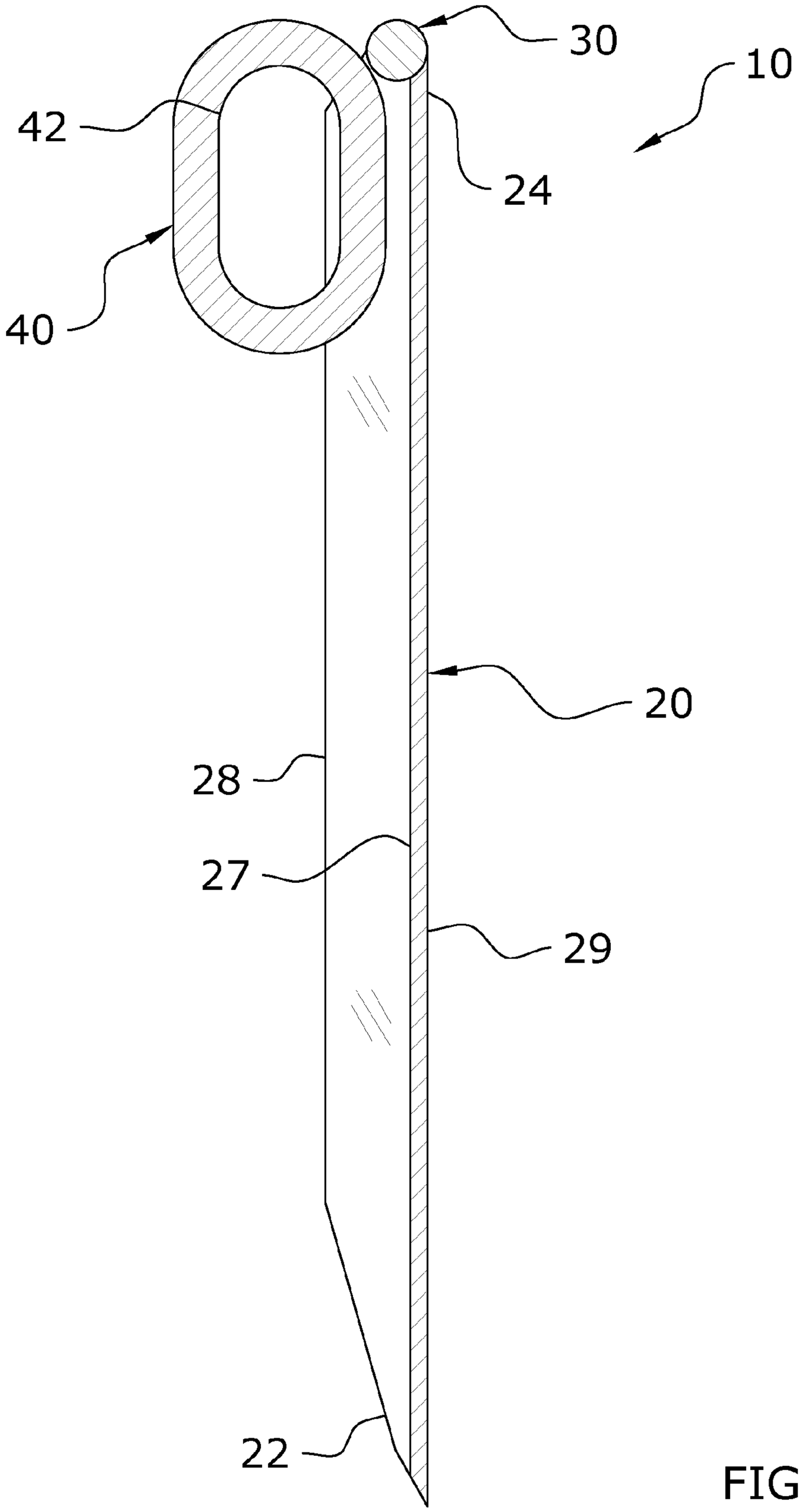

FIG. 15

TENT STAKE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

I hereby claim benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(e) of U.S. provisional patent application Ser. No. 62/207,480 filed Aug. 20, 2015. The 62/207,480 application is hereby incorporated by reference into this application.

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

Not applicable to this application.

BACKGROUND

Field

Example embodiments in general relate to a tent stake that may be easily driven into and removed from various types of ground surfaces.

Related Art

Any discussion of the related art throughout the specification should in no way be considered as an admission that such related art is widely known or forms part of common general knowledge in the field.

Tent stakes are used to secure various types of structures such as, but not limited to, tents, sun shades, tarps and the like. Conventional tent stakes are constructed of lower quality materials (e.g. plastic material or lightweight metal) making them susceptible to damage during installation and/or removal. Conventional tent stakes are also difficult to drive into or remove from harder ground surfaces without damaging the conventional tent stakes. During removal of conventional tent stakes, when the tent stake breaks off exposing a portion above the ground surface this creates a hazard for others walking in the area and also creates an environmental hazard because the stake is left to rot in the ground.

SUMMARY

An example embodiment of the present invention is directed to a tent stake. The tent stake includes a shaft having a lower end portion and an upper end portion opposite of the lower end portion, a first connector attached to the upper end portion of the shaft and a second connector attached to the upper end portion of the shaft. The shaft is constructed of a rigid angle iron material to prevent bending or breakage during installation and removal.

There has thus been outlined, rather broadly, some of the features of the tent stake in order that the detailed description thereof may be better understood, and in order that the present contribution to the art may be better appreciated. There are additional features of the tent stake that will be described hereinafter and that will form the subject matter of the claims appended hereto. In this respect, before explaining at least one embodiment of the tent stake in detail, it is to be understood that the tent stake is not limited in its application to the details of construction or to the arrangements of the components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the drawings. The tent stake is capable of other embodiments and of being practiced and carried out in various ways. Also, it is to be understood that the phraseology and terminology employed herein are for the purpose of the description and should not be regarded as limiting.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Example embodiments will become more fully understood from the detailed description given herein below and the accompanying drawings, wherein like elements are represented by like reference characters, which are given by way of illustration only and thus are not limitative of the example embodiments herein.

FIG. **1** is a front perspective view of a tent stake in accordance with an example embodiment.

FIG. **2** is a rear perspective view of a tent stake in accordance with an example embodiment.

FIG. **3** is a front view of the tent stake.

FIG. **4** is a rear view of the tent stake.

FIG. **5** is a first side view of the tent stake.

FIG. **6** is a second side view of the tent stake.

FIG. **7** is a top view of the tent stake.

FIG. **8** is a bottom view of the tent stake.

FIG. **9** is an upper perspective view illustrating a plurality of the tent stakes used to secure a tent structure.

FIG. **10** is a side view illustrating the tent stake prior to being driven into the ground surface.

FIG. **11** is a side view illustrating the tent stake being driven into the ground surface.

FIG. **12** is a side view illustrating a flexible connector attached to the first connector.

FIG. **13** is a side view illustrating a connecting link attached to the second connector.

FIG. **14** is a cross sectional view taken along line **14-14** of FIG. **3**.

FIG. **15** is a cross sectional view taken along line **15-15** of FIG. **4**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A. Overview.

An example tent stake **10** generally comprises a shaft **20** having a lower end portion **22** and an upper end portion **24** opposite of the lower end portion **22**, a first connector **30** attached to the upper end portion **24** of the shaft **20** and a second connector **40** attached to the upper end portion **24** of the shaft **20**. The shaft **20** is constructed of a rigid angle iron material to prevent bending or breakage during installation and removal. While the first connector **30** and the second connector **40** are illustrated as a cross member and a loop respectively as one embodiment of the present invention, the present invention is not limited to the embodiment illustrated in the figures or the specific connectors illustrated in the figures.

B. Shaft.

The shaft **20** has a lower end portion **22** and an upper end portion **24** opposite of the lower end portion **22** as illustrated in FIGS. **1** through **6** of the drawings. The shaft **20** is constructed of a rigid metal material (e.g. steel). The shaft **20** is also preferably a substantially straight structure to allow for the shaft **20** to be driven into the ground surface **19** efficiently. The length of the shaft **20** is preferably approximately 12.5 inches, however, greater or less lengths may be used for the shaft **20**.

FIGS. **1** through **8** illustrate the shaft **20** being constructed of a length of angle iron wherein the lower end portion **22** of the angle iron is tapered to a pointed end. The lower end of the shaft **20** is preferably sharpened to a point to easily

penetrate the ground surface **19**. The shaft **20** is preferably comprised of a first portion **26** and a second portion **28** as illustrated in FIGS. **1** through **8** of the drawings. The first portion **26** and the second portion **28** are each preferably flat in structure and at an acute angle with respect to one another.

The first portion **26** and the second portion **28** both extend longitudinally and have an inner angle between thereof forming a front ridge **29** and a rear inner corner **27** that extend longitudinally along the shaft **20**. The thickness of the first portion **26** and the second portion **28** is preferably the same and at least sufficient in strength to avoid bending during hammering by a driving tool **12** (e.g. hammer, sledgehammer). The first portion **26** and the second portion **28** form a V-shaped cross section shape as best illustrated in FIGS. **8** and **14** of the drawings. The shaft **20** is preferably comprised of 1"×1"×3⁄16" angle iron, however, greater or smaller types of angle iron may be used.

The inner angle between the first portion **26** and the second portion **28** is preferably approximately ninety-degrees defining the rear inner corner **27** opposite of the front ridge **29** as illustrated in FIGS. **2**, **4**, **8** and **14** of the drawings. However, the inner angle may be greater or less than ninety-degrees depending upon the application.

C. First Connector.

The first connector **30** is attached to the upper end portion **24** of the shaft **20**. The first connector **30** may be attached to the upper end of the upper end portion **24** or to the side of the upper end portion **24** of the shaft **20**. The first connector **30** is preferably comprised of an elongated structure that extends transversely with respect to the stake as illustrated in FIGS. **1** through **8** of the drawings. However, various other connectors may be used for the first connector **30** that are adapted for connecting to with a flexible connector **14** and/or a connecting link **16**.

The first connector **30** is adapted for both connecting to with a flexible connector **14** and/or connecting link **16** along and for being striked by a driving tool **12** (e.g. hammer, sledgehammer) to drive the shaft **20** into the ground. The first connector **30** provides a broader striking area for the driving tool **12** and prevents damage to the shaft **20** by distributing the striking forces throughout the upper end portion **24** of the shaft **20**.

The first connector **30** is preferably comprised of metal and is welded to the upper end portion **24** of the shaft **20**. However, the first connector **30** may be fastened to the shaft **20** via various other fasteners (e.g. bolts). The first connector **30** preferably forms a cleat structure for receiving an elongated flexible connector **14** (or a connecting link **16** attached to the distal end of a flexible connector **14**), such as, but not limited to, a rope, a cable, string, chain, elastic bands and the like.

The first connector **30** preferably has a first extended portion **32** extending from a first side of the stake and a second extended portion **34** extending from a second side of the stake opposite of the first extended portion **32** thereby forming a T-shaped structure with the shaft **20** as best illustrated in FIGS. **3** and **4** of the drawings. The first connector **30** may extend above the upper end of the shaft **20** as shown in FIG. **4**. The first extended portion **32** and the second extended portion **34** preferably have approximately the same length. The first connector **30** is preferably a length of a metal shaft **20** having a cylindrical shape, however, various other structures may be used. It is preferable that the first connector **30** is comprised of a metal rod that is approximately 3.5 inches in length with a diameter of approximately 0.5 inches.

D. Second Connector.

The second connector **40** is also attached to the upper end portion **24** of the shaft **20**. The second connector **40** may be attached to the front, rear or upper end of the shaft **20** similar to the first connector **30**. However, it is preferable that the second connector **40** is attached to the rear inner corner **27** of the stake as illustrated in FIGS. **2**, **4**, **8**, **14** and **15** of the drawings.

The second connector **40** is preferably comprised of a loop structure having an opening **42** that a connecting link **16** (e.g. carabiner, hook) and/or a flexible connector **14** (e.g. rope, cable, chain) may be removably connected to. The loop structure is preferably elongated forming an elongated oval shaped opening **42** as best illustrated in FIG. **15** of the drawings. The inner edge of the second connector **40** is attached to the rear inner corner **27** of the stake by welding or fasteners. The second connector **40** is preferably comprised of a 5⁄16 inch metal chain link welded to the stake. However, the second connector **40** may be comprised of a non-loop structure such as, but not limited to, a hook or an eyelet within the body of the shaft **20**.

The loop structure preferably extends rearwardly from a rear inner corner **27** of the stake and further extends outwardly past a rear edge of the stake. The first connector **30** and the second connector **40** form a T-shaped structure when viewed from the top as illustrated in FIG. **7** of the drawings. The upper end of the first connector **30** and the upper end of the second connector **40** are on or near a common plane to provide a relatively flat striking surface for the head of the driving tool **12**.

E. Operation of Preferred Embodiment.

In use, the user identifies a location to penetrate the ground surface **19** with the tent stake **10**. The user positioned the lower pointed end of the shaft **20** on the ground surface **19** as shown in FIG. **10** and then strikes the upper end of the tent stake **10** repeatedly thereby driving the shaft **20** into the ground surface **19** as shown in FIG. **11**. When striking the upper portion of the tent stake **10**, the driving tool **12** preferably engages at least the first connector **30** and/or the second connector **40** to drive the shaft **20** into the ground surface **19**. The shaft **20** is driven approximately 10 inches into the ground surface **19** leaving approximately 2 inches of the shaft **20** above the ground surface **19** as illustrated in FIGS. **11** through **13** of the drawings.

The user then connects a flexible connector **14** (e.g. rope) to the first connector **30** and/or the second connector **40** as illustrated in FIG. **12**. The opposite end of the flexible connector **14** may then be attached to a structure to be supported such as a tent structure **11** as shown in FIG. **9** of the drawings. A connecting link **16** and/or flexible connector **14** may be connected to the second connector **40** as illustrated in FIG. **13** of the drawings. It can be appreciated that one or more devices (e.g. rope, cable, carabiner) may be attached to the connectors **30**, **40** simultaneously.

When finished using one of the various embodiments of the present invention, the user removes the flexible connector **14**, the connecting link **16** and/or any other device attached to the tent stake **10**. To loosen the tent stake **10** with respect to the ground surface **19**, the user strikes the front, the rear, the left side and the right side thereof with the driving tool **12** until the shaft **20** is loosened within the ground surface **19**. The user is then able to pull upwardly upon the tent stake **10** to remove the same from the ground surface **19**. The user then may repeat the entire process again to secure and remove a different structure.

Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this

invention belongs. Although methods and materials similar to or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the tent stake, suitable methods and materials are described above. All publications, patent applications, patents, and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety to the extent allowed by applicable law and regulations. The tent stake may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential attributes thereof, and it is therefore desired that the present embodiment be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive. Any headings utilized within the description are for convenience only and have no legal or limiting effect.

What is claimed is:

1. A stake, comprising:

a shaft having a lower end portion and an upper end portion opposite of the lower end portion, wherein the lower end portion is tapered, wherein the shaft is constructed of a rigid material and wherein the shaft is a substantially straight structure;

a first connector non-movably attached to the upper end portion of the shaft, wherein the first connector is comprised of an elongated structure that extends transversely with respect to the shaft, wherein the first connector is adapted for connecting to a flexible connector and for being striked by a driving tool, wherein the first connector provides a broader striking area for the driving tool and prevents damage to the shaft by distributing the striking forces throughout the upper end portion of the shaft; and

a second connector non-movably attached to the upper end portion of the shaft, wherein the second connector is comprised of a loop structure having an opening, wherein the loop structure extends rearwardly from a rear inner corner of the shaft, and wherein the loop structure extends outwardly past a rear edge of the shaft;

wherein an upper end of the first connector and an upper end of the second connector are on or near a common plane to provide a striking surface for a head of the driving tool;

wherein the upper end of the first connector and the upper end of the second connector are positioned above the upper end portion of the shaft;

wherein the first connector and the second connector form a T-shaped structure when viewed from the top.

2. The stake of claim **1**, wherein the lower end portion of the shaft is pointed.

3. The stake of claim **1**, wherein the lower end portion is tapered to a pointed end.

4. The stake of claim **1**, wherein the shaft is comprised of a metal material.

5. The stake of claim **1**, wherein the shaft is comprised of angle iron.

6. The stake of claim **1**, wherein the shaft is comprised of a first portion and a second portion, wherein the first portion and the second portion both extend longitudinally and have an inner angle between thereof forming a front ridge that extends longitudinally along the shaft.

7. The stake of claim **6**, wherein the inner angle is approximately ninety-degrees defining the rear inner corner opposite of the front ridge.

8. The stake of claim **7**, wherein the lower end portion of the shaft is tapered to a pointed end.

9. The stake of claim **1**, wherein the first connector has a first extended portion extending from a first side of the shaft and a second extended portion extending from a second side of the shaft opposite of the first extended portion.

10. The stake of claim **9**, wherein the first extended portion and the second extended portion have approximately the same length.

11. The stake of claim **1**, wherein the first connector is attached to an upper end of the shaft.

12. The stake of claim **1**, wherein the first connector is a metal shaft having a cylindrical shape.

13. The stake of claim **1**, wherein the loop structure is elongated forming an elongated oval shaped opening.

14. The stake of claim **13**, wherein the elongated oval shaped opening has a longitudinal axis that is parallel to a longitudinal axis of the stake.

15. The stake of claim **1**, wherein a portion the opening of the second connector extends outwardly past the shaft.

16. A stake, comprising:

a shaft having a lower end portion and an upper end portion opposite of the lower end portion, wherein the lower end portion is tapered, wherein the shaft is constructed of a rigid metal material, wherein the shaft is a substantially straight structure and comprised of angle iron, and wherein the lower end portion is tapered to a pointed end;

wherein the shaft is comprised of a first portion and a second portion, wherein the first portion and the second portion both extend longitudinally and have an inner angle between thereof forming a front ridge that extends longitudinally along the shaft, wherein the inner angle is approximately ninety-degrees defining a rear inner corner opposite of the front ridge;

a first connector non-movably attached to the upper end portion of the shaft, wherein the first connector is comprised of an elongated structure that extends transversely with respect to the shaft, wherein the first connector has a first extended portion extending from a first side of the shaft and a second extended portion extending from a second side of the shaft opposite of the first extended portion, wherein the first extended portion and the second extended portion have approximately the same length, wherein the first connector is attached to an upper end of the shaft, wherein the first connector is adapted for connecting to a flexible connector and for being striked by a driving tool, wherein the first connector provides a broader striking area for the driving tool and prevents damage to the shaft by distributing the striking forces throughout the upper end portion of the shaft; and

a second connector non-movably attached to the upper end portion of the shaft, wherein the second connector is comprised of a loop structure having an opening, wherein the loop structure extends rearwardly from the rear inner corner of the shaft, wherein the loop structure extends outwardly past a rear edge of the shaft;

wherein an upper end of the first connector and an upper end of the second connector are on or near a common plane to provide a striking surface for a head of the driving tool;

wherein the upper end of the first connector and the upper end of the second connector are positioned above the upper end portion of the shaft;

wherein the first connector and the second connector form a T-shaped structure when viewed from the top.

17. The stake of claim **16**, wherein the first connector is a metal shaft having a cylindrical shape.

18. The stake of claim **16**, wherein the loop structure is elongated forming an elongated oval shaped opening.

19. The stake of claim 18, wherein the elongated oval shaped opening has a longitudinal axis that is parallel to a longitudinal axis of the stake.

20. A stake, comprising:

a shaft having a lower end portion and an upper end portion opposite of the lower end portion, wherein the lower end portion is tapered, wherein the shaft is constructed of a rigid metal material, wherein the shaft is a substantially straight structure and comprised of angle iron, and wherein the lower end portion is tapered to a pointed end;

wherein the shaft is comprised of a first portion and a second portion, wherein the first portion and the second portion both extend longitudinally and have an inner angle between thereof forming a front ridge that extends longitudinally along the shaft, wherein the inner angle is approximately ninety-degrees defining a rear inner corner opposite of the front ridge;

a first connector non-movably attached to the upper end portion of the shaft, wherein the first connector is comprised of an elongated structure that extends transversely with respect to the shaft, wherein the first connector has a first extended portion extending from a first side of the shaft and a second extended portion extending from a second side of the shaft opposite of the first extended portion, wherein the first extended portion and the second extended portion have approximately the same length, wherein the first connector is attached to an upper end of the shaft, wherein the first connector is adapted for connecting to a flexible connector and for being striked by a driving tool, wherein the first connector provides a broader striking area for the driving tool and prevents damage to the shaft by distributing the striking forces throughout the upper end portion of the shaft; and

a second connector non-movably attached to the upper end portion of the shaft, wherein the second connector is comprised of a loop structure having an opening, wherein the loop structure extends rearwardly from the rear inner corner of the shaft, wherein the loop structure extends outwardly past a rear edge of the shaft, wherein the loop structure is elongated forming an elongated oval shaped opening, wherein the elongated oval shaped opening has a longitudinal axis that is parallel to a longitudinal axis of the stake, and wherein a portion the opening of the second connector extends outwardly past the shaft;

wherein the opening of the second connector extends transversely with respect to a longitudinal axis of the shaft;

wherein an upper end of the first connector and an upper end of the second connector are on or near a common plane to provide a striking surface for a head of the driving tool;

wherein the upper end of the first connector and the upper end of the second connector are positioned above the upper end portion of the shaft;

wherein the first connector and the second connector form a T-shaped structure when viewed from the top.

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